

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 45. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

**THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE**  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY  
**F. BRADFORD, JR.**

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or  
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

## POSTPONEMENT.

THE Drawing of *L & E. Woodruff's* Scheme for the Distribution of Property is postponed to the 11th of November, (owing to the unavoidable absence of one of the proprietors,) when it will positively commence Drawing.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, Oct. 27, 1815 44—

## I. & E. Woodruff,

Owning some valuable real estate, which they are desirous of disposing of, for the purpose of enabling them to carry on their business more extensively, offer the following

### SCHEME

#### FOR THAT PURPOSE:

1 Capital Prize—an elegant Building Lot, at the corner of Short street and Mechanick's street, having a front on the former of 66 feet, and on the latter of 150 feet,	\$ 3,000
1 Capital Prize—one Lot adjoining the above, containing 130 feet on Mechanick's street, extending back 66 feet,	1,500
1 Capital Prize—a Corner Lot, 66 feet on Second street, and 95 on Mechanic's street, with a framed dwelling-house,	1,500
1 Capital Prize—a Lot on Water street, 49 1/2 feet front,	300
10 Prizes—an elegant Saddle and Bridle, each 40 dollars,	400
6 do one pair Andirons, Shovel and Tonga and Jam Hooks, each 35 dollars,	210
6 do do do each 25 dollars,	150
6 do one elegant Gold Watch Chain, each 30 dollars,	180
6 do ditto each 20 dollars	120
12 do one elegant Gold Watch Key, with Cornelian Seal, each 10 dollars,	120
12 do one do do do Seal, each 10 dollars,	120
24 do one elegant Bridle, each 12 dollars	300
50 cents,	50
10 do 1 pair elegant Stirrup Irons, each 10 dollars,	100
704 do a Pamphlet worth 12 1/2 cents,	100

800 800 Tickets at \$10, is \$8,000 \$ 8,000  
The first drawn ticket on the last day's drawing, will be entitled to the capital prize of three thousand dollars, together with such other prize as may be drawn against its number. All the other prizes to be floating. The drawing will commence on Saturday the 11th Nov. when there will be drawn 200 tickets, and continued on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following, 200 each day, which will complete the whole drawing, conducted by Daniel Bradford, under the direction of

Messrs. THOMAS JANUTARY,  
THOMAS BODLEY, MANAGERS.  
DANIEL HALSTEAD.

Lexington, Sept. 22, 1815. 39-3

1759 Dollars for 2 Dollars only!

Better and cheaper Scheme in the Distribution of the Confectionary Store.

A GREAT part of the tickets being already disposed of, the drawing will commence in a few days, attended to by Messrs. Daniel Bradford, W. W. Worsley, and F. Bradford, jun.

Never was a better chance, every thing being rated at the store price, and this being a real living capital.

Inventory to be seen at the Reporter and Gazette printing-office, at Mr. D. Bradford's auction room, Mr. W. Mentele's store, and at the Confectionary Store of John D. Duncan.

### SCHEME.

No. 1 PRIZES.	
1—1 prize—The Store, as per Inventory, already published,	\$1759 00
2—1 do Copper Still, Pans & all the tools, as per Inventory,	341 00
3—1 do 1 elegant gold Watch Chain,	30 00
4—1 do 1 pair Bracelets set with pearl,	25 00
5, 6 & 7—8 do 1 Fowling piece each \$20,	60 00
8—1 do 1 large Atlas, containing 45 Charts,	15 00
9—1 do 1 Matras,	15 00
10—1 do 1 Feather Bed,	15 00
11—1 do 1 pair Ear Rings, set with pearls,	12 00
12—1 do in 4to Boyer's French and English Dictionary,	12 00
13—1 do Spanish Dictionary, 3 vols.	12 00
14—1 do 1 large green Carpet,	14 00
15 & 16—2 do 1 Breast Pin with cornell—an stone, and pearls, each \$10	20 00
17—1 do 1 elegant portable Thermometer	10 00
18—1 do 1 Winding Cotton machine,	10 00
19, 20 & 21—3 do 1 Levantine fringed 84 Shawl, each \$10	30 00
22—1 do 1 Medicine Chest with bottles,	10 00
23—1 do 1 Breast Pin set with pearls,	10 00
24—1 do 1 large Brass Pistol with bullet moulds, screws, &c.	10 00
25—1 do 1 large square Tin Box,	80 00
26—1 do 1 silk Umbrella,	6 00
27—1 do 1 English Spanish Grammar 2 vols. (Dufief's)	5 00
28—1 do Smith's Wealth of Nations 2 vols.	5 00
29—1 no 1 Walker's Dictionary,	5 00
30—1 do 1 Plated Soup Ladle,	5 00
31—1 do 1 pair Plated Candlesticks,	5 00
32 & 33—2 do 1 sett Silver Tea Spoons, each \$5	10 00
34 to 42—9 do 1000 white Chapel Needles, each at \$3	27 00
43 & 44—2 do 1 Silver Tumbler, each \$3	6 00
45—1 do 1 round Candle Stand,	2 50
46 to 50—5 do 1 pair ladies white Hose, each \$2 50 cents,	12 50
51 to 56—6 do 2 Waiters, each at \$2 each prize,	12 00
57 & 58—2 do 1 Bedstead each, \$5	10 00
200—do 1 Bottel Cordial each, \$1 50	300 00
100—do 1 Dollar Cash each,	100 00
1142—do 1 Fourpenny Toy each,	71 00
1500 1500 shares at \$25s	\$3000 00

### STATIONARY PRIZES.

The prize, No. 1, \$1759, will be drawn on the last day of drawing, and the first of the last 50 tickets remaining in the wheel.

The 200 first drawn numbers, on the first day of drawing, will be entitled, each, to one bottle Cordial above mentioned, besides any other prizes that may be drawn against them.

The 100 first drawn numbers on the second day of drawing, will be entitled each, to \$1 Cash, above mentioned, besides any other prizes that may be drawn against them.

All the other prizes are floating.

N. B. Those persons who have shares in the former scheme, are requested to come forward and exchange them against new ones, or take their money back if they please.

Lexington, Oct. 23, 1815.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY BY SHARES OF One Hundred Dollars each.

*Joseph H. & Littleberry Hawkins,*  
Being compelled to dispose of their property, propose to do so upon the following

### PLAN AND SCALE OF DISTRIBUTION.

1st—One Lot in the town of Lexington, valued at \$20,000.

This Lot is about the centre of the town, being a corner lot binding on Main and Mill streets; the buildings thereon, now under a rent of \$1,050. It is opposite the corner store of Messrs. Samuel and George Trotter; contains sufficient ground for three good buildings and a stand for business inferior to none in Lexington.

2d—One other lot in said town valued at 10,000.

This is a new large brick building, near the residence of Mrs. Russell, completely finished, with fine cellars, kitchen, smoke-house, stable, &c. with a well of good water. This lot is bounded by three streets, running 153 feet on the front street, and 190 feet on the others; it is now occupied by Mr. Scott, Cashier of the Lexington Branch Bank, and is as desirable a residence as any part of Lexington.

3d—One other lot in said town valued at 10,000.

This is the lot and brick building thereon, now occupied by Joseph H. Hawkins, Esq. on High-street; the house well built and finished, with five rooms on the first two floors, two good garret rooms, cellar, brick kitchen, dairy, smoke-house, &c. and well of water; the lot binds 64 feet on High-street, running back to right angles 228 feet to an alley running from Main Cross-street, which also belongs to the lot.

4th—One other Lot in said town valued at 7,000.

This is a corner lot, fronting on the new market house, binding on Water street 31 feet, and on Upper-street 137 feet, including a two story frame building on the corner, and the two brick buildings on Upper-street; one of these brick buildings is 66 feet long, by 27 wide, two stories high; the other 66 feet long, by 20 wide, one story high, now used as a nail factory, shop, &c. These buildings with an considerable sum in finishing, would rent for from 7 to \$800 pr. ann. The interest in this property is an estate for two lives in the whole, and an estate in fee for one undivided fourth part, subject to a ground rent of \$100 per annum, during the two lives.

5th—One other Lot in said town valued at 3,000.

Being an equal undivided moiety of ground, binding on Main-street 40 feet, and running back 222 feet to a Short-street, and binding on Short-street 66 feet, including a large frame dwelling-house on Main-street, and some small buildings on Short street; now under a rent of \$300 per annum.

6th—One other Lot in said town, valued at \$1000 each.

Being a lot situate on Main Cross-street, with the buildings thereon, part brick and part frame, now under a rent of \$200 per annum.

7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12—Being six other Lots near said town of Lexington, valued at \$1000 each.

These are beautiful Lots of well timbered land, near the town, containing about five acres each lot; the timber on these lots is worth more than half their estimated value. A small portion of this ground has been cleared as a garden spot, and on one of the lots a well of fine water. They are a short distance beyond the residence of Jas. B. January, esq.

13th—One House and Lot in Elizabeth-town, valued at 1,000.

Elizabethtown is the county seat of Hardin county; is a handsome, flourishing place, and the property cost the estimate given.

14th—One other lot in said town of Lexington, valued at 700.

Being an equal undivided moiety of a Lot lying on Water-street, in Lexington, adjoining the Lots of Mr. Todd and Messrs. Samuel and George Trotter.

15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30—Sixteen other Lots lying in said town valued at \$500 each lot.

These are handsome building Lots fronting the residence of Mrs. Russell and Thomas January esq. These Lots are bounded by three streets, and each lot contains 60 feet front on one or the other streets, running back at right angles 76 1/2 feet.

31 and 32—Two other Building Lots in said town of Lexington, valued at \$500 each.

These Lots bind on Main Cross-street, above the rope-walk of Thomas January.

33—One other Lot near said town, valued at 500.

Being an out Lot, containing between two and three acres, late the property of Thos. T. Tibbatts.

34 to 93—Being 60 shares of 100 dollars each of stock, in the Lexington White Lead Manufacturing Company.

This Company is incorporated by

act of the Kentucky Legislature, and the manufactory is finished in the best and most substantial manner, calculated to make 300 tons white lead per annum. It is now making lead equal to any ever imported or made in the U. States. There are near 50,000 dollars capital vested in this establishment, and except our own interest, is owned by men of wealth, who are determined to use the means necessary to render this stock profitable. The 60 shares here offered for sale, cost upwards of \$8,000 dollars in cash.

93 to 923—Being eight hundred and thirty Building Lots near the town of Lexington, each Lot 30 feet front and 60 feet deep, estimated at 20 dollars each, 16,000.

A portion of these lots join the residence of Mr. Daniel White, and the residue join the Lots of Dr. Wm. Cochran and Capt. Fowler. The situation of the whole of this property, to be seen by accompanying drafts.

### Recapitulation.

1 Prize of	\$20,000
2 do	10,000
1 do	7,000
1 do	3,000
1 do	2,500
7 do	1,000
1 do	700
19 do	500
60 do	100
830 do	20

923 shares at \$100 each share, is \$92,300.

The first drawn share of the last ten shares, remaining in the wheel on the last day's drawing, shall be entitled to the prize of 20,000 dollars.

Complete and perfect titles will be made to the whole of the property, and possession given within ten days after the drawing closes. The drawing of this scheme, will commence on Monday the 4th of November next; three hundred Shares will be drawn on Monday; three hundred on Tuesday, and twenty three on Wednesday, which will conclude the drawing, under the management and direction of Mr. Chas. Wilkins, Col. Jas. Morrison, Mr. Wm. W. Worsley, John T. Mason, esq. J. H. & L. H.

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

### Will be Sold to the Highest Bidder

#### THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY

IN THE TOWN OF NICHOLASVILLE, ON

MONDAY, THE 21st DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

IT BEING THE DAY OF JESSAMINE COUNTY COURT

THE property consists of two single crofts for spinning cotton of thirty-six spindles each; together with the necessary apparatus for carding, roving, &c. attached thereto. Also, two Wool Carding Machines of the best quality, and constructed on the most approved plan of any now in use in the state, to which is attached, a Machine intended for picking Wool, of an excellent quality. The building in which the above machinery is worked

re a very good and respectable sort of people, lovers of order and religion, and that, besides, they actually fight the battles of these writers in America." Let these malignant men only be able to stir up the means of doing you mischief, and the authors of these humble wailings will soon see, that their hatred, like the bullet, is no respecter of parties or persons. Before the allies were in France, they told us, that all the "sound part of the community," (keep this phrase in mind) were decidedly in favor of the king, and especially the "good and respectable Bourgeoisie." But, now they announce to us, with delight, the sums of money and the masses of food and drink, which, as they tell us, the allies are compelling the "sound" as well as unsound to pay. They tell us, with particular satisfaction, that the "honest old marshal Blucher," is quartering his soldiers upon the people of Paris; that is upon the good and respectable Bourgeoisie, who were so hearty and faithful in the cause of the king. This is the treatment they approve of as to the royalists in France; this is the way, in which they turn round upon their friends there. And, would they not do the same towards their friends in America?

I will here insert a passage from the *Times* newspaper and one from the *Courrier*, under the date of the 29th July, 1815, in order to give you a specimen of the views of our leading public prints. And again and again I beseech you to mark well their conduct: for I tell you, as, indeed, you must know, that they are not singular in their way of thinking. We will first hear the *Courrier*:

"We have been given to understand that the conditions which the allied sovereigns think it necessary to dictate to France in her twice captured capital, will be made known in a few days. One of the French papers on Monday announces that the treaty of Paris is to be maintained—that of course the territory of France remains untouched—that there are to be contributions imposed for the expences of the war, all participation in which it is understood, have been renounced by two of the Powers (we trust we are not one)—that the allied troops will soon retire, except about 150,000 Russians, who will evacuate the country by 25,000 at a time, in proportion as the French army becomes re-organized; that the Emperor of Austria has declared, that wishing to avoid all causes of jealousy or umbrage, he will leave a single Austrian corps in France. The Journalist then concludes with compliments to the magnanimity of the Allied Powers. Magnanimity! call it rather folly; but we do not and cannot believe them to be capable of throwing away in this manner the advantages they have gained, and of sacrificing their duty to their subjects. Leave the French territory as it was! and thus leave her the power to disturb again the repose of Europe! endanger Belgium! for will any man say she can be secure whilst France keeps her northern fortresses?—The paragraph, therefore, in the *Paris Journal*, cannot be correct. The following arrangement, we hear, will be found to be nearer the truth—The immediate disbanding of the army of the Loire by the King—an Ordinance to that effect may be expected in a day or two.—Why not extend the Decree to the other armies of France? The raising another army comprised of men that have proved their fidelity to the King. The delivery *en dépôt* to the Allies of the three strongest fortresses till this new army is raised and ready to act—Eight millions of francs as an indemnification to the Allies of their expenses; (800 millions would not indemnify them.)—The punishment of the principal offenders to be left to the prudence of the King—if such be the principal outlines of the new arrangements, we can only say, that they will be *anything but satisfactory*. A new army may be faithful and loyal to the King and the King may be pacifically inclined; but suppose he should not; suppose his successor should not; suppose he should be forced to follow the war-like impulse of the nation. The real wise, and sane policy is to *reduce the power of France*; that is the only way to prevent her from disturbing the peace of Europe. It is with nations as with individuals. Who of us, after being HUMBLED BY AN ENEMY, IS NOT ANXIOUS TO BE REVENGED OF THAT ENEMY? We should insist upon the *surrender*, or at least the *razing*, all the northern fortresses of France; we should make her give up *espions* of Louis XIV. Why not bestow Lorraine upon Austria, and Alsace upon Prussia? Lastly, every one of her pictures and statues should be removed."

Pray mark well the words, which I have put in large capitals. Mark the words: "who of us, after being HUMBLED BY AN ENEMY, IS NOT ANXIOUS TO BE REVENGED OF THAT ENEMY?" Mark these words, write them, engrave them, in your minds; never lose sight of them for a moment. They speak to you, and that, too, with a voice of thunder—but, to turn to France. You see, now, they are acting as if the king—aye, as if the Bourbon king was *their enemy*. He was every thing that was good, till the allies got possession of the capital, many of the fortresses, and a large part of the territory of France; before that time, these men only wanted to get rid of Napoleon, that *disturber of Europe*; but the moment France was in their hands, they could no longer trust even the king. They now, as you see, wish to dismember and cripple and even destroy France. They now cry up the destruction of the power, not of any men or any party, but the power of France herself.

Let us now hear the Editor of the *Times* of the same date. After calling upon the government to murder Napoleon; after asserting that, if he be not publicly put to death, Despard was murdered, he proceeds thus:

"It is considered, what effect the knowledge of his being in existence must necessarily have on the disaffected in every part of Europe? They will think, and think with truth, that the Allied Sovereigns are afraid to touch the life of a man who has so many adherents and admirers. This of course, will increase the

number of his adherents and the fervour of their admiration. If, in the depth of his degradation, their idol can inspire respect, if the cultivators of religion, and virtue, and loyalty, are forced to bow down before the splendor of his crimes, even when under eclipses, what must they do at the happy moment, when he bursts forth again from behind the cloud—a moment towards which his followers will look with more devout anxiety than the Indian does at the first dawning of a day, marked by astrology as the most fortunate of his life. Indeed it must be granted that the extraordinary escapes which this man has had from the hands of justice are well calculated to create a kind of superstition in the minds of those who have been already dazzled by his fame. He trusts himself to those whom he has most injured, as Daniel braved the fury of the lions, or as the three Brethren walked through the fiery furnace—and our folly, our cowardice works the miracle of his safety!—As long as he lives, therefore, treason and rebellion must be every where at work. His escape, his release, his re-appearance must be constantly expected. Instead of an infamous criminal, he will be considered as an injured Prince unjustly kept from the embraces and salutations of a longing people; and when at last he breaks prison (which sooner or later he undoubtedly will do,) his return will be more triumphant, and his power more consolidated than ever. He is to be guarded by an English regiment. But the whole regiment is not always on guard—is it imagined that an English sentinel alone can neither be bribed nor eluded? In the English army, too, it may be asked whether there are none of those weak and unreflecting men, who admire daring successful crime? To speak plainly, is it not a known fact, that many even of the English officers are personal admirers of Napoleon Bonaparte? Most of these young gentlemen (for it is of the younger sort that I speak) have no better reading than the *Morning Chronicle*, or the *Edinburgh Review*, or some other worthless production, in which the Monster is usually described as the first of Heroes, the great Captain of the age, &c.—It is no wonder that such studies should dazzle their imagination, and confound their moral sense; and we may be assured that so long as Napoleon Bonaparte lives this very serious evil will go on increasing."

Now, can you suppose, that a Monster, like this writer, who would commit a deliberate murder in revenge on a man for being an object of admiration, would not, if he could, gladly cut all your throats, men, women, and children? The fear that the wretch feels and describes is a proof of the falsehoods of his accusation; for, if Napoleon's deeds were such as he asserts them to have been, what reason can there be to take away his life lest so large a part of mankind should still feel an interest in his fate? He would have Napoleon murdered, not because he has done that which has made him an object of hatred and contempt; but because he has done that, which has made him an object of love and admiration. Having thus disposed of Napoleon, he comes to the French army, the whole of whom also, he seems to wish to see disposed of in the same bloody way.

"The first point," says he, "and without which all others would be nugatory, is that the army of the Loire, whatever may be the terms on which the King might be disposed to accept of its submission, shall be disbanded; an intimation to that effect will, we have some reason to suppose, be published in a day or two. If the troops give up their arms, disperse and retire, as they will be required to do, their past rebellion, atrocious as it has been, will be overlooked; but should they obstinately persevere in their criminal conduct, we suppose that they themselves can hardly wish to be forgiven; a preponderating force will be sent against them. Indeed, that this army got together by treason, led by the traitor himself into the field, and there defeated, should think it possible that it can co-exist with any regular and legal government, is incredible. Our great doubt as to the *effectual execution* of this article, results from the character and habits of the men; they are chiefly *without homes*, inured only to camps, garrisons, battles, and familiar with no other hopes than such as are incident to those courses of life, plunder, advancement, or what they term glory; so that it is next to impossible that such men should ever learn to limit themselves to the sober expectations of TRANQUIL LIFE."

So that, if these men now attempt to prevent the absolute and entire conquest of their country, they are not to expect to avoid being hanged; and, if they lay down their arms and are willing to disperse, they "have no homes," and it is impossible, or next to impossible, that they should ever return to *tranquill life*. At once *ruffian* and *hypocrite*! He knows well, that, if that army could be completely annihilated, France would have no chance of salvation. But let me beseech you to recollect what these men *formerly* said about the persons composing this same army. While Napoleon was leading this army to victory; while this army was following him over Europe, these writers bewailed their fate. They were then poor unhappy youths, dragged from the fire-sides of their fond and respectable parents, tied hand and foot, and thus carried to the army and compelled to fight. Oh! how these writers "pitied" them and their parents! Aye, that they did, from the bottom of their souls! Vile hypocrites, and they now call the same persons *robbers*. They say that they are "*without homes*," and recommend the massacre of them, it being next to impossible, that they should return to *tranquill life*.

And, do your *Federalists*, imagine, that they would be put in possession of power, if these men could stir up a conquering enemy against you upon their principles? If once they saw your country overrun, your government put to the route, they would that very moment talk of

the whole of you in a lump. They would call every thing *folly*, "*criminal weakness*," short of the utter ruin of your country. Nay, have you not already had a specimen of their moderation? Before the victories over Napoleon last year, they always talked of "the sound part" of you. They only wished to *defend* our rights, and to live upon good terms with you. They said that the "sound part of the people" were with them; and that the war party were a *French faction*, who hated England because she was the great "Bulwark of Religion." Do you remember how they changed their tone, all in a moment, when they heard of the fall of Napoleon? Do you remember that they then said that *no peace could be made with James Madison*; that no treaty ought to be signed, except at the head-quarters of the English army in the heart of the United States? Do you remember how soon they dropped all distinctions in their invectives, and called for the flogging of "the Americans"? Do you remember that they insisted that no peace should be made with you, until your political institutions had been subverted, until your civil and political state had been destroyed; until that "mischievous example of successful DEMOCRATICAL REBELLION" had been done away? Until this was effected, they said that there could be no *safety* for the regular governments of the civilized world. Not a word did they then say about the *sound part* of the community; not a word about the *Federalists*; not a word about "the good people in the Eastern States"; not a word about Mr. Otis or the other Misters, whom they used to praise. They looked upon the conquest of your country as *sure*; and they were preparing for calling aloud for the "punishment" of you all. It was the "mischievous example of the success of Democratic Rebellion" that they wished to destroy. And were not the *Federalists* Democratic Rebels as well as the rest? All your presidents and all your governors, were according to these men's views of the matter, "Democratic Rebels." What reason, then, could they have to suppose, that they were, by these writers, intended to be spared any more than the rest of the people? In all their praises of "the sound part of the people" they were actuated by the desire of obtaining the aid of the *Federalists* in rendering your ruin more certain and more complete.

Two months have not passed over our heads since these writers were applauding the sending of arms and ammunition to the royalists of *La Vendée*, whom they called *brave, faithful, religious*, and whom they urged on to exterminate the *Jacobins*, as they called them, who were opposed to the Bourbons. Now, because the *Vendeans* do not seem to relish the total conquest, the dismemberment, and the utter ruin of their country by foreign armies, they confound them with the army of Davout; they lump them along with the other parties; and, even accuse them of *ingratitude*? They are called *ungrateful to England*, because they do not appear inclined to aid in the despoiling even the king of his territories; even that king to fight for whom they received their arms and ammunition! But, what is this more than that they had before done with regard to your *Federalists*? When they saw notices of the Meeting of the *Convention* at Hartford, they chuckled with delight. They cheered them on. They applauded the conduct of the promoters. But, when the Convention broke up, with merely agreeing to an application to be made to the several states to join them in demanding a reform of the Federal Constitution, our writers turned round upon them with reproaches of all sorts—"What!" said the *Times* newspaper, "is THAT ALL?" We expected a *division of the Union to be declared at once*; or, at least, the impeachment of Madison and his associates. These conventionalists are men of no *vigor*. Why do they not, like the *brave Vendees*, take up arms and co-operate with our naval and military commanders? This was what we expected. Or, at the *very least*, we expected the *neutrality* of the New-England States to be declared. As things now stand, these States ought no longer to experience our *forbearance*, seeing the *ingratitude* with which our past forbearances has been repaid.

Was there ever impudence like this heard of before? Is not this insulting the feelings of mankind? And, what humiliation must it have been to Mr. Otis and others, to have been objects of such men's praise! I do not impute to the Hartford Convention the base design of aiding in the subjugation of the country and in the destruction of freedom amongst men; but if we take the then circumstances of America into view, it is impossible to deny that they intended so to embarrass the General Government as to compel it to do what would have been disgraceful, at least to their country, in order to sink their rivals and raise themselves upon their ruin: and this was, to say the least of it, carrying the *war* after the peace of Paris; and indeed, it was that encouragement, which more than any thing else, produced the war. I hope that those men will now take warning. That, they, like the *Vendeans* will now see, that the praises bestowed on them by our writers are only upon the presumption, that they are ready to cut the throats of their countrymen and to aid in the subjugation of their country.

If we were asked why these writers of ours should be such implacable enemies to the freedom and happiness of mankind; why they should desire to stir up war, internal strife, and all manner of evil against every nation, where freedom is enjoyed, I might answer, that I am not bound to show the *cause* of their abominable wishes, having so clearly shewn that they have those wishes. But, the cause appears to be this:—they see, they feel, that the *pax tonantis* in the Eastern States, which prolonged the war after the peace of Paris; and indeed, it was that encouragement, which more than any thing else, produced the war. I hope that those men will now take warning. That, they, like the *Vendeans* will now see, that the praises bestowed on them by our writers are only upon the presumption, that they are ready to cut the throats of their countrymen and to aid in the subjugation of their country.

At once *ruffian* and *hypocrite*! He knows well, that, if that army could be completely annihilated, France would have no chance of salvation. These men have, for many years, been brawlers for war. They now tell us, that the war has been crowned with glorious success; but they foresee that peace to us will be not what peace usually has been. They saw that the peace of Paris instead of crowding our ports with ships and goods, and filling our streets with the bustle of trade, produced a calm, a stillness, as to trade, truly gloomy. They saw that our own people flocked to France for comfortable living. They saw enterprising tradesmen and manufacturers flocking to America. They saw the houses in and near London unoccupied. They everywhere heard of the decay of trade, and of ruined farmers. They saw that without a law to raise the price of corn, the taxes could not be paid by either landlord or tenant. They saw, in short, that the war had created the cause of impossibility to live in peace; while France on one side, and America on the other, held forth the temptations of liberty and abundance. And they saw, which observe, was not the smallest object of their terror, that the landlords and tenants, in almost every part of the country, complained of the hard-

ships of *tythes*, and pointed out the example of France, where *tythes had been abolished*. They know, that we have about forty five millions of pounds, or 180 millions of dollars, a YEAR, to pay in taxes forever, being the interest of the debt, instead of the nine millions of pounds, or 36 millions of dollars, which we had to pay on this account before the war. They see, that in consequence of the increase of industry produced in France by the revolution, and of our burdens produced by the war, the French are able to sell at much less than half the price that we must sell at or must leave the taxes unpaid;—They see all these things. They are seized with the panic, that the "tight little Island" will become as desert as that on which CAPTAIN LAKE put the poor fellow Jeffries, who was saved by the kindness of one of your countrymen; and, in the rage, inspired by their forebodings, they would, if they could, render every other country too miserable for man to live in. They do not recommend the reducing of the army to what it was before the war. They know that this would not answer their purpose. They might recommend the reduction of the navy; but, then, you stare them in the face. The *Civil List* is indispensable. They would recommend to wipe off the debt; but, then, the whole system crumbles to atoms. Their last resource is, the hope, by their writings, to stir up the means of making other nations still more

march from your immediate homes; and all be able to make a *skilful* use of your arms.

Mr. JOHN CARTWRIGHT, who is generally called *Major Cartwright*, from his having been a major in the Northamptonshire militia, who quitted the service, as a lieutenant of the navy, in the year 1775 or 1776, because he would not fight against what he deemed the cause of freedom; who to the age of 75, has persevered for 40 years, and still perseveres, in unremitting endeavours to obtain a reform in Parliament; this venerable patriot, beloved by all who know him for his gentle and amiable manners, and honored for his talents and integrity even by those who are the enemies of his political principles, seeing the danger of invasion on the part of France, in the year 1803, and seeing the government in great consternation as to securing the means of defence, republished a work which he had published some time before, entitled *ENGLAND'S ABS*, a copy of which he sent to all the members of the royal family, to all the ministers, and many other men of weight in the country. To this work, a copy of which is sent to Mr. Matthew Carey, of Philadelphia, I beg leave to call your attention. In some of its details it cannot be adopted by you, on account of the difference in the division of the territory and of the civil authorities of the two countries. But, its objects being to put the country in a situation to be able, at all times, to defend itself against any enemy, however numerous and valiant, without a standing army, and without regular soldiers; its basis being the *duy of arms bearing inseparably from the right of representation in the legislature*, it appears to me, that all its principles and all its outlines are exactly suited to your case.

In the hope that what I have said may awaken amongst you some portion of that serious reflection which the subject demands, and in the stronger hope, that you will derive great and useful information from the work of Mr. Cartwright, I remain your friend,

WM. COBBETT.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the *peace between America and the Algerine Dey* has been announced as a *report*. Perhaps your Commodore had authority to make peace—Certainly, with such a power, cannon balls are the best negotiators. Whether the pirates will abide by the treaty or not, if it has been made, your government, has done itself great credit in the affair. This event will not, however, give satisfaction all over the world. Algiers was a sort of *cave* to be set on as occasion may require. However, you have broken his jaws, and made him retire to his den for the present. This is truly a noble use to make of naval power! It cannot fail to enhance your fame, to give pleasure to your friends, and to add to the mortification and vindictiveness of your enemies—I do not believe the news. But, if true, here is another thing which Mr. Madison has accomplished previous to his being "deposed."

## New & Cheap Goods.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at his store next door to Mr. Ass Blanchard's, on Mill-street, a neat and well selected assortment of

## MERCHANDISE,

which will be sold on good terms for Cash, Linsey, Linen or Whiskey. JOSEPH I. LEMON.

October 28. 44-4f

P. S. The part of the house unoccupied by me, say two rooms, garret, kitchen and other necessary buildings, suitable for a small family to rent.

J. L.

## FOUND,

A few days since, on the farm of Col. James Trotter, in the woods, between his house, and Mr. Blair's, a Man's SADDLE, which has apparently been used but little; the Girth was broken. There was attached to it a Saddle Cloth of striped Linsey—The owner can get it by applying at the farm of Col. J. Trotter, and paying the expenses of this advertisement.

Lexington Oct 28. 44-3t.

## VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.  
I OFFER FOR SALE,  
302 Acres of Land,  
OF THE FIRST QUALITY,

In Jefferson county, twelve miles above Louisville, and within one of the river Ohio.

THERE is about 100 acres cleared, and under good fences. The improvements tolerable, a variety of fruit trees lately planted—there is on the premises 4 or 5 never failing springs. This tract is worthy any person's attention, who wishes to purchase. It lies near the river Ohio, and convenient to the flourishing town of Louisville. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

EDWARD GATEWOOD.

October 8, 1815. 44-3\*

Eastern Bills of Exchange,  
May be had on Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, at 60 days sight, by application to J. P. SCHATZEL, & Co.

October 13, 1815—42 tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just opened a large and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE

## MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present and approaching season, at his store opposite the Printing Office of the Kentucky Gazette, carefully selected by himself, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail, for Cash.

JAMES CAMPBELL.

Lexington, Oct. 16, 1815. 43-

## FOR SALE,

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR,

Agent for the owner.

## Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Mr. CLAY is re-elected to Congress—without opposition.

### FIRE!

This town was alarmed last week THREE times by the cry of fire—and, according to custom, the citizens were unprepared to meet them—notwithstanding the ostentatious parades some times made by our fire companies. We believe that every fire engine in the place was out of order. Two of the alarms were deceptive—one fire ended in the loss of a valuable brick stable and six valuable horses.

Fellow-Citizens—take warning in time—Two-thirds of Petersburgh, Va. was lately destroyed by fire—The last Pittsburgh paper informs us that 40 or 50,000 dollars worth of property had, by fire, been destroyed in that place.

To obviate the impression which Lady HAMILTON's correspondence, (with Lord Nelson and others) is calculated to make, to the discredit of the morals of the English nobility and gentry, our federal Editors, says the Albany Register, are publishing a note of Lady Hamilton, declaiming the correspondence to be a forgery. But unfortunately MY LADY's note proves itself to be a forgery, BEARING DATE LONG AFTER HER DEATH.

A vessel had arrived at New-York, which left Havre on the first of September, the captain and passengers of which state, that reports existed of a treaty of peace being signed; that the army of the Loire had sworn allegiance to the king and been disbanded; that Marshal NEY had been tried, condemned and shot; that several other marshals and general officers were under trial, and some had been ordered into exile, and that Savary and L'Allemand had been sent to Malta; but another vessel which left Havre on the next day, contradicts the report of Ney's execution, though that event was expected.

The British are sending out 10,000 regular soldiers to Canada, and fortifying the ports on the frontiers of that colony.

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Gentlemen—I hand you for publication a letter, which was received in my absence from the country, from his excellency governor Shelly, of Kentucky. Since my return, sickness has prevented an earlier attention to its publication. As the sentiments which it expresses are general with respect to our navy and private armed vessels, I conceive it may do you that reason to give it publicity; and it is likewise due to the officers and crew of the gen. Armstrong, thus to make known to them the approbation of his excellency.

SAMUEL C. REID.

New York October 13, 1815.

Frankfort, (Kentucky) May 8th, 1815.

Sir—The return of peace to our country, upon honorable terms, with a national character exalted in an eminent degree, affords us leisure to review the various conflicts in which that character has been developed.

On the ocean where we had most to dread we have found a rich harvest of glory; and the American tars have secured to themselves the admiration of the world. To the officers and crews of our public vessels, much is due; and the nation through its public functionaries, and in other forms, has fully demonstrated its gratitude. We are not less indebted to the officers and crews of our private armed vessels—instances of talents, skill, discipline, and of a determined unconquerable bravery have been manifested by our private seamen; when their situations might have presented to ordinary minds sufficient inducement for avoiding the contest, nothing but a generous and noble patriotism could have led to such deeds; I have no reason to believe that the nation at large is not fully impressed with the gratitude due to this class of our heroes. But I have regretted that there has been so few demonstrations of that sentiment; you will, therefore, although a stranger to you, permit me for myself, individually, and in behalf of the state over which I have the honor to preside, to assure you that the conduct of yourself and of your officers and crew in the defense of the General Armstrong, in the port of Fava, merits the first applause of the nation and is duly appreciated by our citizens.

No one conflict during the war has placed the American character in so proud a view.

The business of the attack in a neutral port, the overwhelming force of the assailants; the small prospect of success to yourself and crew, and the unparalleled disparity of loss, demonstrated a combination of talents, skill and heroism, seldom equalled, and never surpassed.

I trust our government will lose no time in demanding a fair remuneration of the vessel and her apparel, &c. and that it will be prosecuted with effect.

May you, your officers and crew, long live to enjoy the laurels you so nobly won.

I have the honor to be with high consideration of respect and esteem, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ISACC SHELBY.

Capt. Samuel C. Reid, late commander of the U. S. privateer Gen. Armstrong.

NASHVILLE, October 31.

### ANOTHER CREEK WAR.

The pusil faith of the restless Creek Indians again compels the relinquishment of ease and comfort for the hardships and privations of the tented field. The annex executive order will be read with mixed emotions of indignation and regret by every Tennesseean. Indignation at the treachery of the foe, and regret that his perfidy requires chastisement at their hands. There appears to be a perverseness in that tribe that must sooner or later terminate in the total extinguishing of it, and as the recent clemency of our troops seems to have been misunderstood, it is probable such measures will be taken as will remove all causes for future drafts of the militia for the purpose of preserving peace on that frontier.

Executive Office, Nashville, October 29, 1815.

Sir—By a letter received from Maj. Gen. Gaines, dated, Head Quarters, Eastern Section, 14th October, 1815, I am directed to cause one thousand of the militia of the state of Tennessee to be raised, organized and held in readiness to rendezvous at South West Point, when ordered.

You will cause the commanders of the first and second divisions of the militia of this state each to furnish five hundred men, to be armed with good rifles and otherwise completely equipped, to serve a six months tour of duty; although, it is stated by general Gaines, that he feels fully persuaded the objects of the campaign will be accomplished in a much shorter period.

You will cause the troops to be organized into companies—the component parts of which will be one captain, one 1st and one 2d lieutenant, one ensign, one drummer, one fifer,

six sergeants, five corporals, and ninety privates. The whole to comprise one regiment.

You will detail the field officers of this regiment by taking the commandant and first major from the second division, and the lieutenant-colonel and second major from the first division—due regard must also be paid to the militia law in calling the captains and subaltern officers into service, in order that the eldest who have not performed duty shall be selected.

It must be distinctly understood that each captain will without delay return a complete muster roll, noting the number of arms and accoutrements—to the end that muskets may be provided for all delinquents; those returns must be forwarded to each Major General of a division, with the least possible delay, and by them transmitted in like manner to the adjutant General's office, at this place.

I have it in command to state, this regiment is to form a component part of the army destined to check the hostilities of the Creek Indians, in opposing the establishment of the boundary line called for in the late treaty.

The United States' Quarter Masters and Contractor will furnish supplies in their respective departments.

With sentiments of high consideration, I am

sir, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH M'MINN.

Col. A. HYNES.

From the Georgia Argus, October 11.

At a council held at Tookanbatchie on the 1st ult. the chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation, in entire disregard to the most solemn obligations, refused to abide by the terms of the treaty heretofore recognized by them, and duly ratified in February last.

In consequence of this information, Maj. Gen. Gaines of the United States' Army, has called upon the Executive of this state for two thousand militia to be held in readiness to assemble at Fort Hawkins, on the shortest notice, for the purpose of enabling him, with the United States' troops, to check any hostile movements against the Commissioners engaged in running the boundary line, or against our frontiers.

BALTIMORE, October 23, 1815.

An intelligent gentleman lately from Europe informs, that the greatest facility is now given, by the British government, to the discharge of seamen from their ships who claim to be Americans. The clamours of the British seamen who were in want of employment, were stated to have contributed to produce this facility; but, we view it also as a strong evidence of the wish of the British government, to preserve the good understanding which happily subsists between the two nations.

Fed. Gaz.

NEW YORK, Oct 19.

Mexico, according to the latest accounts, was steadily advancing to the completion of her independence: having chosen a congress, according to the constitution. She has an army of 70,000 men, but suffers the want of arms and munitions of war.—Columbus.

There is great reason to believe that the surrender or capture of Bonaparte was effected by means of Fouche. It is certain that when the former left Paris, he was followed by general Becker and his aids-de camp. This attendance of the general not having been desired, Bonaparte remarked it, and when they arrived at Rochefort, told him that he did so. Becker replied, that he had orders to follow him where ever he went, and would obey them. The only authority of France, that could give him such orders was the provisional government, of which Fouche was the leading member. This anecdote was related at one of the first tables in Paris, at a dinner given by a man who has held high offices both under the Bourbons and under Bonaparte.—Liverpool paper.

### TRANSLATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

Report of the King on the internal situation of France, on the relations with foreign armies with respect to order and pacification—by the minister of general police.

SIRE—The ravages of France are at their height; the allied powers destroy and devastate her, as if we had neither peace nor accommodation to hope for.—The inhabitants are flying before licentious troops; the forests are filled with the wretched, who run there to seek out a last asylum—the bravest are about to perish on the fields—despair will soon harken no longer to the voice of any authority—and this war, undertaken to assure the triumph of moderation and justice, will equal the barbarity of those lamentable and most cruel invasions whose history cannot be recollected without horror.

The allied powers have proclaimed their doctrine too loudly for us possibly to doubt their magnanimity! What benefit can be drawn from so many useless calamities? Are there no more bonds of faith between nations? Would they retard the reconciliation of Europe with France? One of the views of the sovereigns would appear to be to strengthen your majesty's government, and its authority—is unceasingly compromised by the state of impotence to which they have reduced it. Its power is even rendered odious by the evils of which it seems to be the accomplice, because it cannot hinder them. Your majesty signed the treaty of May 25, as an ally, and war is waged against you in a manner the most direct.

The sovereigns know the state of knowledge in France; no reasoning, no species of defect, no kind of inconsequence escapes the penetration of this people—although humbled by necessity, they yield to it with courage. Has not your majesty performed for the interest of the powers and for peace whatever depended on your efforts? Bonaparte has been not only dispossessed, but is in the hands of the allies; his family too are in their power, since they are on their territory. The present war has been commenced to maintain the cause of legitimacy—is this manner of conducting the war adapted to render your majesty's authority more sacred? The allies resolved to debase and punish him who made a sport of the calamities of nations; and they exercise on submissive France the same violence, the same inhumanity. All Europe thought that the entry of the sovereigns into Paris would finish the war;—what will they think on learning that it was

mas-tery, in the mean time, having granted every thing on this point which the executive could require!

If, having conquered France, it be pretended that it yet remains to punish her, this language (which ought not to be listened to after the promises of the sovereigns) should exact a serious deliberation on all its consequences. Wherefore would they punish us? Is it for us to ex-piate the ambition of a single man? the evils which it has produced? We were its first victims—we have delivered Europe from it twice. Tis not in foreign countries, as it is in France, that terror always troubled his repose, and spite of his power he could never render the war national—instruments are not accessories—and who is ignorant that he who exercises despotic power always finds in the multitude a force sufficient to make him be obeyed? We are reproached with his successes. They retaliate sufficiently by our reverses. What image brought the news of victory to France, if it is not that of the conscriptions, which the sword of war went to reap anew? We have saved ourselves like all Europe, by the same woes and misfortunes.

The army has submitted to your majesty, but it still exists. We ought to explain ourselves with frankness on this head—while the army exists it can be attached only to pacification and public tranquility. Its state of union, far from being an evil, prevents mischief from spreading. The return of soldiers to the bosom of the people, will not be dangerous when the conclusion of the war shall leave to the people the means of resuming their occupations and their habits; but before that moment, fermentation is not yetextinguished, nor obedience established; the mixture of soldiers with citizens could not but throw fresh combustibles into the flame—it is too painful to reflect that such a state of things should have no other source than the terror of some cabinets. On the opinion they entertain of the situation of France, depends whether all their desires should be accomplished. There is no sacrifice to which an enlightened people will not submit, if they find in the means of preventing greater evils. Such is the disposition, such the determination of all the French.—Would they [the allies] on the contrary obtain measures of anticipation for unknown plans? It is to demand an impossibility; there is no blind obedience in France.—The powers have hitherto unfolded none of their designs; no one can form an idea of what is to be done, either of the government, or the authority of your majesty, or of the future.

Anxiety and doubt are at their height, and every thing appears a subject of terror in this obscurity—but a single word, and all the dispositions of men's minds would be changed. There should be no obstacle to any measure, if it formed part of a general plan that should offer in its whole scope some encouragement for obedience. Let the sovereigns design them to explain themselves. Why would they refuse this act of justice? Let them condescend to combine all their demands as so many conditions of the quietness of the people, and let our accession to all their views make part of a mutual treaty—there will then be no more difficulty. The sovereigns perhaps do not fully observe in what embarrassments and what obstructions they place us and themselves. We should have need of good order to second them, and of their explications to establish this good order. Would they have sacrifices who require a peremptory obedience? For that purpose the authority of your majesty must be full and entire. Nothing is possible, nothing practicable, if peace exist not in fact, at least provisionally; and far from being at peace, we experience all the scourges of war.

Let the sovereigns at least bestow some attention to their interests. When every thing will be wasted around their armies, how shall these armies find their subsistence? Is there no hazard in scattering the troops? All the arms are not yet taken away [from the French people] and every man becomes murderous in the hands of despair. With respect to contributions of war, what new sacrifices should they demand, where the soldiers shall have destroyed all? As it regards the force of armies, discipline once relaxed is hard to be re-established. Germany has no room to expect but that after a glorious campaign, she will bring back her soldiers corrupted by a spirit of licentiousness, caprice, and pillage. Every thing ought to distinguish this war from others, instead of imitating, surpassing, even in France, the excesses at which the sovereigns took up arms.—Their glory, will even that be satisfied? We have done whatever they have desired—and on their side, of all that they announced to the world, is it accomplished between the King's Ministers on the new Decree, and their answer to the appeal which has been made to them?

They have the honor to subscribe themselves, with the highest consideration,

only then the extravagances of oppression began without battles and without resistance?

The distresses which they upbraid us for having brought on other countries have never been so great; never—at least they did not take place when the employment of armies had no longer any other object; and if it were true that we had given such an example of the abuse of force, ought they to imitate it, since they impute it to us as a crime? They well know in the north, they know in Prussia, what energy and public spirit our want in moderation produced in our enemies. There could be no end to the evils of humanity if alternate vengances became a right of war; for nations never die.

Will your majesty permit me to insist on a concluding consideration? So long as France shall have any thing to preserve; whilst she shall cherish hopes of sustaining herself as a national body, no sacrifice will be impossible to her, and all the schemes of an equitable policy may yet be executed: but, the day when the inhabitants shall have lost all, when their ruin shall be completed, we shall see a new order of things commence, a new series of events, because there will be neither government nor obedience—Blind fury shall succeed to resignation; they will take no council but from despair; they will desolate on both sides; pillage will make war upon pillage; every step of the foreign soldiery will be stained with blood—France will have less shame in destroying herself than in suffering others to destroy her. That moment approaches: Already is the national spirit taking this frightful direction: a fusion is forming among parties the most opposite; Vendee itself in this excess of calamities brings her colors nearer those of the army. What part will be left your majesty but to retire?

Public functionaries will of themselves abandon their places, and the armies of the sovereigns will then be within the hold of individuals freed from all social obligations—A people of thirty millions may disappear from the earth, but in this war of man against man, more than one tomb will enclose together both victors and vanquished.

[From the London Globe, Aug. 24.]

We have received the answer of the French Ministers to the official note addressed to them by those of the Allied Powers, near three weeks past, in which they appoint Military Governors and order their troops to be dispersed over the Provinces.

Answer of the French Ministers to the Official Note of the Allied Sovereigns.

"The King's Ministers have received the official note addressed to them by the Ministers of the Allied Powers. The latter wish to persuade the King's Ministers that the measures which they have commanded to the government of Paris, are such as may contribute to diminish the exactions of the war, and to re-establish the royal authority. The King's ministers, however, unfortunately, cannot regard these measures in that point of view. They owe it to the Sovereigns, to France and to themselves, to explain themselves on this subject. The sovereigns, doubtless, are the masters, and can do whatever they desire, but at any rate let them not say, that in taking every step calculated to ruin the cause of his Majesty, that they wish to confer any favor on him. There is already in France too muchodium and ill will against the Bourbons, to render it necessary still more to revolt every heart by making the nation experience the greatest losses and the deepest humiliations. What humiliation can be more afflicting than to see in a time of peace all the departments subjected to your military governors—what misfortune more deprecatable than the dispersion of your troops over the whole face of the country?"

The sovereigns declared that they only made war against Napoleon, and yet all their measures relate to the present moment, when the war ought to be finished, it is only about to commence.

The present position of France is

so much the more afflicting, as were war openly declared (which it is not) it is utterly impossible that she can suffer in a greater degree all its evils, and all its horrors. Everywhere, wherever the armies are (all excepting the English) pillage, fire, rape, and murder, have been carried to their fullest extent; avarice and vengeance have left nothing for the officers and soldiers to desire.—To speak with freedom, they exceed even the atrocities of which the French armies have been too often justly accused. The measures, however, alluded to in your Note, can have no other result than to extend the limits of this devastation. The armies spread themselves in our provinces, and all the horrors which we have depicted follow in their train. Such are the sentiments of the King's Ministers on the new Decree, and their answer to the appeal which has been made to them.

They have the honor to subscribe themselves,

with the highest consideration,

TALLEYRAND,  
FOUCHE.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Foreign Office, Aug. 26, 1815.

Lord Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, has this day notified, by command of his royal highness the prince regent, to the ministers of friendly powers resident at this court, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe, it has been deemed expedient, and determined, in conjunction with the allied sovereigns, that the Island of St. Helena, shall be the place allotted for general Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and for that purpose it has been resolved, that all foreign ships and vessels whatever, shall be excluded from all communication with, or approach to that Island, so long as the said island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

1000 Tickets, at \$30 each, is \$30,000.

Good and sufficient titles will be made to the above property, in thirty days after the completion of the drawing, and possession given in thirty days. There will be six or eight good men appointed, to superintend the drawing of the tickets.

The subscriber hopes from the great inducement held out, to be enabled to complete his drawing very shortly. The drawing will take place in Nicholasville.

The Scheme will commence drawing on the 27th November, 1815. The Managers will be George Walker, Wm. Caldwell, John Hawkins, Archibald Logan, James Clark, John McKinney, Thos. B. Scott, John Downing and Daniel Bowen.

September 23d, 1815.

## WHEAT.

THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the highest market price—Application to be made at the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam Mill on the lower end of Water Street.



#### FROM DABNEY'S POEMS.

TO \*\*\*

LADY, that form so slight and fair  
Was, surely never doomed to bear  
The season's change, the hand of pain,  
And fell disease's racking train,  
That, must, from year to year attend  
Life's course, till life itself shall end.

That heart, so pure, so soft, so good,  
That scarce has yet a pang withstood,  
Was, surely, never meant to bear  
Grief, sorrow, woe, deceit, despair,  
And all the mental ills that rend  
The human heart, till life shall end.

In some fair island, far removed,  
Whose groves of bliss an angel loved,  
Where winter's gloom was never known,  
Nor fell disease's hollow groan;  
Where grief, deceit, despair and woe,  
Dare not their forms of horror shew.

LADY was placed thy destined lot—  
But fate that destiny forgot;  
Or, envious of thy blissful state,  
Some fiend of earth, and earthly hate,  
Gave thee to pain and sorrow here,  
Betrayed thee to this world of care.

#### Cotton Spinning.

THE subscriber having added to his Machinery, and having in his employment some of the best hands in the state, which carry on the Cotton Spinning business to perfection, enables him to sell at the reduced price of two shillings the dozen, COTTON YARNS, which are inferior to none in the state. Let those who wish to purchase, call and see for themselves. His customers and others can at any time be supplied with COTTON YARNS, either blue or white. Orders from a distance will thankfully be received and punctually complied with. The BLUE-DYEING carried on as usual. JOHN COLDWELL.

Lexington, August 20, 1815. 34f

#### STOP THE PREACHER!!

#### 20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday last a Yellow Man named DAVID, 45 years of age, about five feet 9 inches high, of a slender frame, somewhat knock-kneed—by profession a Methodist Preacher, for which no doubt he will attempt to pass himself, as he has taken with him a small Pocket Bible, with part of a silver clasp to it, and a large family Bible in which is recorded the names of his children between the Old and New Testaments—he also took with him a Bay Horse, Saddle and Bridle—the horse is considerably marked on his hinder parts by Musquitoes, having lately come up from Orleans. Had, when he left me, a plain French silver Watch, and the only clothes recollect, is a short Coat, and Overalls of blue and white striped Country Cotton. I understand he has a forged pass, and is supposed to be in company with a black man named CHARLES, who is also runaway, (the property of Mr. David Sutton of this place.) The aforesaid David reads, preaches and prays tolerably well. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be cheerfully paid to any person who will secure the said Mulatto man, DAVID, for me.

W. HENRY.

Lexington, Ky. October 10, 1815. 42f

#### STOP THE RUNAWAY!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Cane Run, 5 miles from Lexington, on Monday evening last, a Negro Man named YORK. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of yellow complexion, one tooth out before; he is about 22 years of age, and has a great disposition to be a waiter. I will give Ten Dollars to any person taking him out of the state, and lodging him in any jail where I can get him again, or Five Dollars if taken in the state.

JOHN BRYAN.

October 7.

#### EASY SADDLES.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding. The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in the saddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one sentiment I believe exists among them in favour of their superiority—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemen's. Any person desirous of purchasing those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their use for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

I have taken the necessary steps to secure a patent for this invention, and expect that no gentleman saddler will attempt to avail himself of my plan. J. B.

Woodford County, set.

TAKEN UP by Cornelius Edwards, of said County, on the waters of Clear-Creek, near Castlemans's Tanyard, BAY MARE, six or seven years old, fourteen hands one inch high, a few white hairs in her forehead, left hind foot white up to the ankle joint, pretty heavy made, no marks or brands perceptible. Appraised to thirty five dollars before me, this 8th day of August, 1815.

A true copy from my stray book.

JOSEPH DAVIDSON, J. & W. C.

October 30. 44f

#### Hatters, Look Here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Raccoon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.

26

P. & W. BAIN.

#### CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P. Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-t

**DANCING SCHOOL.**

JOHN DARRAC

WITH feelings of gratitude for the liberal encouragement received from the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, respectfully informs them that his Dancing School will be opened this season at Mr. Coyle's house, corner of Jordan's Row and Main Street, on Friday morning, the 6th of October next, when he proposes to teach the following dances to those persons who will honor him with their patronage:—a variety of new and fashionable Cotillions, German and Russian Waltzes, Hornpipes, Allemandes, the Gavote of Vestris, and the much admired Shawl Dance.—Sett Dances and Reels will also be danced in his school. Persons desirous of being instructed, are requested to apply at Mr. Girton's Confectionery Store, Mill street.

An evening school will be opened for a limited number of gentlemen, if application immediately be made. For particulars apply to John Darrac. 38

**Nails, Brads & Iron Wares.**

THE subscribers have undertaken the agency of the Pittsburgh Iron & Nail Factory, in this place, and in a short time will have an extensive supply of every description of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of a quality very superior to any heretofore used in this state—which will be sold by wholesale or retail, on liberal terms. Liberal credits and discounts will be given to country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again.

Persons desirous of importing any articles manufactured by said company, may have their orders regularly executed, if handed to the subscribers, who are fully authorised to receive orders and transact business generally for said company, in sale of their wares in this section of the country. Samples of Nails and Brads of said Manufacturing Company, may be seen with the subscribers—who solicit persons, whether desirous of obtaining supplies or not, to examine the same and judge of their quality.

JAMES PRENTISS,

THOS. G. PRENTISS.

August 14. 33

#### For Sale

#### A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING EIGHTY-SIX & A HALF ACRES, Half a mile from Cynthia, lying on the river, with a small improvement—about one half bottom, the balance well timbered—for particulars inquire of JOHN EADS.

Lexington, May 1.—18

#### Wanted,

An elderly WOMAN of good character, and who is capable of taking on herself the management of a house at a manufactory in the Country, will hear of a good situation by application to the Printer.

Lexington, July 10 1815. 28

#### Notice.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF Williamson & McKinney,

ARE requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as they have disposed of their Goods, and wish to close their accounts. Jan. 7. 2-t

**SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.**

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

**DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.**

Commissioners, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes, at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814.

#### The Co-partnership

Of Lowry & Shaw having been recently dissolved, the subscriber, one of that firm, takes the liberty of informing his friends that he has commenced a separate establishment next door to the old stand, on Main Cross street, Lexington, Ky. Every exertion as heretofore, will be used to accommodate those who may favor him with their orders—and the usual attention to customers. Hats of the first quality only, always on hand, for those who may please to call.

41 Hiram Shaw.

#### Bank Notes,

All descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by MC CALLA, GAINES & CO, for all debts due them. They earnestly request all those who are in arrears, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.

Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1813. 25-tf

#### BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

#### J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above Maccon's Book Store, and a few doors below the Insurance Bank. Feb. 11, 1815. 7-tf Oct.

#### Plastering & Stocwork.

ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG

[From Charleston, South Carolina]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches—Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.

March 11, 1815. 11-tf

#### Cornelius Mershon,

#### TAILOR,

Inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his shop to the upper part of the new brick house on Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, lately occupied by Overton and Cochran, where he continues to carry on his business in all its various branches. Wanted one or two smart active boys as apprentices to the above business. 30

The Partnership of I. & E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9. 28-tf

**Brass Foundery.**

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupel for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuation of the same

ZERA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28-tf

**Removal.**

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dying f men's cloths, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleared, and the blue dyeing carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness. The Horse is remarkably gentle and true.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

June 12th 24

**Wool Carding.**

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woollen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815. 24-tf

**Wool Carding.**

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superior Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1/2 Miles from Lexington, by LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

**WHEAT.**

The subscribers are now giving Three shillings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for few weeks only.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.

Steam Mill Lexington.

September 1, 1815. 36

**I. W. ANDERSON**

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced TRUNK MAKER, and BRIDGE CUTTER, in the town of Lexington, on Main-street, opposite to Messrs. Owens & Coyle's Merchant Tailor's Shop, where he will keep a constant supply of Travelling and Packing Trunks, Ladies work Boxes, band Boxes, wooden Trunks covered and lined with paper which will suit for standing in the house equal to hair or leather; an assortment of plated Bridles and Martingales, common Bridles, Saddlebags, Portmanteaus, plated Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, Martingale hooks and buckles, men's and women's Shoes, leather for Saddlers and Shoemakers cut to suit the purchaser, Wagon whips and Bridles. Also a constant supply of Soap and Candles, Segars, Potters ware &c. which will be sold low for cash only.

I. W. Anderson having been regularly bred to the above business in the city of Philadelphia, and removed from there to the city of Detroit, where he had the misfortune to dispose of Johnny Bull, and taken by the tender-hearted Proctor, robbed of all he possessed, sent into Canada, and there kept thirteen months, nine of which he was confined in a loathsome prison, part of the time handcuffed without fire or clothing, where he suffered more than death. But it has pleased kind Providence to return him to the bosom of his country and friends; where his steady attention to business, and the quality of his work, hope, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

JAMES PRENTISS.

THOMAS G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, August